UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25038
4 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraqi airspace by United States aircraft for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation continued over the period 15-22 December 1992.

15-16 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 51 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Chalabiyah, Shatrah and Busayyah.

16-17 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Dohuk, Irbil, Amadiyah, Zakho, and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Ushbayjah, Qal'at Salih and Artawi.

17-18 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 27 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Dohuk, Irbil, Amadiyah, Mosul and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 50 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Chalabiyah, Salman, Samawah, Ushbayjah, Shatrah, Qurnah and Amarah.

18-19 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 4 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 750 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 6,000 metres, centred over Irbil and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 31 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Artawi and Busayyah.

19-20 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 1 sortie flown by a United States TR-1 aircraft that carried out hostile reconnaissance in the southern region from an altitude of 20,000 metres, entering at 1200 hours and leaving at 1425 hours on 20 December 1992.

20-21 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 720 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Irbil, Amadiyah and Mosul.

(b) Southern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Salman, Busayyah, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Chalabiyah, Artawi and Basra.

21-22 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 9,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Dukan and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 37 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah and Artawi.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25039
4 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of fresh Iranian violations of the cease-fire between the two countries during the period from 17 November to 20 December 1992.

1. At 1100 hours on 17 November 1992, three Iranian fishing boats loaded materials from the port of Mohammarah, then headed in the direction of the sea.

2. At 0640 hours on 26 November 1992, three individuals from the Iranian side were seen setting up a new position at geographic coordinates 059938 in front of the Al-Tayyib guard post inside the area of separation.

3. At 0945 hours on 1 December 1992, the Iranian side stationed four caravans drawn by four Mercedes lorries at geographic coordinates 911784. The lorries were operated by six persons inside the area of separation.

4. At 1400 hours on 20 December 1992, the Iranian side set up a machine-gun at the Iranian position at geographic coordinates 562486 inside the area of separation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-00234 3938e (E) 040193 040193 040193

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25040
4 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of new Kuwaiti violations of the provisions of the cease-fire.

1. At 2015 hours on 4 December 1992, the Kuwaiti side opened fire with light and medium weapons on the Umm Qasr guard post at coordinates 771260 from the Kuwaiti Umm Fakkah guard post at coordinates 762260, and the shooting continued intermittently until 2030 hours.

2. At 2300 hours on 4 December 1992, men at the Kuwaiti Azmiyah guard post at coordinates 713275 fired intermittent shots at the Iraqi Abu Musa guard post at coordinates 724277. At 0600 hours on 5 December 1992, the Kuwaiti guard post resumed firing.

3. At 1500 hours on 7 December 1992, men at the Kuwaiti Azmiyah guard post at coordinates 713275 fired 20 rounds from a light sub-machine-gun in the direction of the Iraqi Abu Musa guard post at coordinates 724277.

4. At 2100 hours on 13 December 1992, the Kuwaiti side opened intensive fire with light weapons in the direction of Umm Qasr.

5. At 2200 hours on 13 December 1992, the Kuwaiti side fired random shots from the Kuwaiti Azmiyah guard post in the direction of the Iraqi Abu Musa guard post.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-00240 5512a (E) 040193 040193

040193

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25041
4 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 31 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith letter No. WKh/MT/1-1/16 dated 27 December 1992 addressed to you by Mr. Ali Ahmed Sahloul, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed SULIMAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-00248 3781i (E) 040193 040193

/...

Annex

Letter dated 27 December 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to refer to the address by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Sudan before the Security Council on 20 February 1958 (S/Agenda/813) concerning the Republic of the Sudan's boundary with the Arab Republic of Egypt in the area adjoining the Sudanese governorate of Halayib, which was a part of the Sudan before the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium and which remained under Sudanese sovereignty after independence in 1956. The above-mentioned address contains the Sudan's complaint against Egyptian military intervention in that area. Although the problem was contained by restoration of the status quo ante through Egypt's withdrawal of its forces from the area, so that it was left under Sudanese administration, the problem has arisen anew whenever there has been misunderstanding and a divergence of viewpoint between the two countries regarding certain national and regional issues and questions. For about a year, the Egyptian Government has been taking measures that the Government of the Sudan regards as aimed at a gradual change of identity and situation in the Sudanese area of Halayib so that the area will eventually become subject to Egypt. The greatest and most serious of those developments was the blatant aggression committed by the Egyptian forces that infiltrated 28 kilometres into Sudanese territory on 9 December 1992 south of the Sudanese town of Halayib in Halayib governorate and on the highway linking it to Port Sudan. This force, led by a lieutenant-colonel and supplied with vehicles and weapons, set up a number of camps in Sudanese territory. In the evening of the same day, another Egyptian force proceeded into Sudanese territory and established itself 3 kilometres to the south of the town of Halayib, imposing a total blockade on the town. It also surrounded Sudanese military posts located in the area. These forces, which now number more than 600 men and one officer, have halted at latitude 22' N and have set up along the line of latitude a number of camps and boundary markers with "the Sudan" written on the southern side and "Egypt" on the northern side.

Halayib governorate is, as we have said, Sudanese territory. Its area is approximately 18,000 square kilometres, and it lies to the north of the 22nd parallel. The eastern side extends in the form of a triangle from the coast of the Red Sea to the town of Shalatein in the north and approximately 58 kilometres to the south-west as far as Bi'r Maniqah and Jabal al-Dayqah and to the south as far as Jabal Umm al-Tuyur al-Fawqani. This region is inhabited by the Bisharin tribes and some of the Amrar and Ababda tribes.

Sudan's complaint to your esteemed Council in 1958 set forth the details of the problem, which began when the Sudan received a note from the Egyptian Government alleging that the inclusion of the region lying on the Red Sea coast above the 22nd parallel in the Sudanese electoral district for that year's elections conflicted with the January 1899 agreement between Egypt and

Great Britain and constituted a violation of Egyptian sovereignty. In its note, the Egyptian Government called for the eradication of the existing boundary - which had been established by decisions of the Ministry of the Interior of Egypt itself on 26 March 1899, 4 November 1902 and 1907 - on the grounds that it was an administrative boundary. Egypt called for a return to the agreement of January 1899, on the grounds that it was decisive with regard to the political boundary between Egypt and the Sudan. Egypt followed up that note with another transmitting its decision to have the inhabitants of the Halayib region participate in the referendum for the presidency of the United Arab Republic. The Sudanese Government was forced to have recourse to your esteemed Council in February 1958 in order to deal with the grave situation that had arisen as a result of Egypt's mobilizing military forces on the common frontier, lest the matter develop into an armed conflict between the two States.

We would point out that the Sudan, before having recourse to the Security Council, had proposed to Egypt that consideration of the boundary question should be deferred until after the holding of the 1958 Sudanese elections and that the elections should be held in the disputed area with the Government of the Sudan undertaking not to take that as proof of its sovereignty over those areas. Egypt rejected our proposal and urged that elections should not be held in the above-mentioned areas. The Sudan made that proposal, desiring to deal with the problem in the light of the international covenants governing relations between States, in particular the United Nations Charter, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Pact of the League of Arab States, all of which urge that any disputes arising among States should be settled by peaceful means and prohibit the use of force to settle disputes.

As you know, and as the documents of the Organization show, the Security Council met on 11 February 1958 to consider Sudan's complaint. However, the representative of Egypt to the United Nations announced that his Government had agreed to defer the boundary question until after the Sudanese elections. In fact, elections were held in the Halayib area, and a representative for the Halayib constituency was elected to the Sudanese Parliament in 1958. All the elections held in the Sudan since then have included the Halayib area. Egypt did not revive the dispute after that date. It appeared to have accepted the current situation in Halayib, and the Sudan continued to exercise the rights of sovereignty and administration over the area, on the basis of a clear legal right. However, in spite of that, Egypt continued to play the Halayib card whenever disputes arose between the two countries. When the Sudan recently granted petroleum drilling rights in Halayib governorate to a Canadian company and permitted a Japanese archaeological mission to operate in the governorate, Egypt's claims of sovereignty over Halayib and Shalatein were renewed in an attempt to divest the Sudan of its sovereignty over the natural and other resources of the area. The gravest of the Egyptian measures following that was the introduction of 20 armed men from the Egyptian security forces and their deployment in the streets of the Sudanese village of Abu Ramad in the area. This measure was preceded, on 4 April 1992, by the occurrence of armed aggression against the police forces, which resulted in the death of two men and the wounding of five.

Following these developments, the Sudanese Government, seeking to contain and deal with anything that might be prejudicial to the cause of Sudanese-Egyptian relations, tried to convene a meeting at the highest possible level between representatives of the two countries. In February 1992, the Sudan dispatched Major-General Zubair Muhammad Salih (General Staff), Vice-President of the Revolutionary Command Council and of the Council of Ministers, to Cairo, where he met with President Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt. At the meeting, agreement was reached on the establishment of a Joint Commission headed by the Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs of the two countries to consider and resolve the problem of Halayib. The Sudan accepted the establishment of this Commission because of its sincere desire to arrive at a peaceful, decisive and lasting settlement of this problem that would give both countries an opportunity to embark on a more cordial phase in their bilateral relations and cooperation.

The Commission held its first meeting in Khartoum in March 1992 and its second meeting in Cairo in October of the same year. The second meeting resulted in minutes containing agreement on the following:

1. Avoidance of anything likely to disrupt relations, an effort to ensure propitious circumstances for the development of relations and activation of the machinery for joint endeavour, making no change in the existing situation in Halayib until agreement was reached between the two countries.

2. The continuation of periodic meetings of the Commission at close intervals. The Commission should have an active role in resolving the border questions.

3. Definition of the legal points in dispute for discussion at subsequent meetings.

4. Establishment of a Joint Liaison Committee to follow up the situation and deal with any developments.

5. The convening of a third meeting of the Commission in Khartoum in January 1993.

The Sudanese Government believed that what was agreed on at the meetings of the Joint Commission, as well as the two meetings held by the Vice-President of the Revolutionary Command Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of the Sudan and the President of Egypt in February and October 1992, and the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries at Jakarta in June 1992, had brought the problem closer to a solution in a way that reflected the spirit of brotherhood between the two countries. However, the Sudan was surprised at the Egyptian forces' aggression against Halayib governorate, as we stated at the beginning of this note, for this conflicts with the spirit of the agreement reached between the

two parties for consideration and resolution of the problem by friendly means and within the framework of the Joint Commission established specifically for this purpose.

The Sudanese Government, which sees no alternative but to refer the matter once again to your esteemed Council, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, wishes to inform you and the esteemed members of the Security Council of these grave developments that threaten the security and territorial integrity of the region, in order that you may make the necessary efforts to ensure the immediate withdrawal of the military and civilian Egyptian forces from Halayib governorate and restore the situation there to its former state. We also hope that the Council will circulate this note to all States Members of the international Organization.

(Signed) Ali Ahmad SAHLOUL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of the Sudan

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/849
S/25042
4 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 30 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 47/121 on 18 December 1992, and especially its provision under paragraph 5, as well as the numerous unfounded attempts to equate the Croatian Defence Council (HVO) forces and the regular army units of the Republic of Croatia, I would like to draw your attention to the statement made by Mr. Mile Akmadzic, Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 24 December 1992.

Prime Minister Akmadzic stated that "the armed forces of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and HVO are not two separate armies, but the armed forces of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina consist of two equal forces - the Bosnia-Herzegovina army and HVO". Mr. Akmadzic stated that "there is cooperation between the HVO units and some neighbouring units of the Croatian army" and "if the HVO asks Croatian army units to help us in some operations, then it means that we really need this help and that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, its Presidency and its Assembly agree with this".

Allow me to emphasize that, in accordance with resolution 47/121, if the units of the Croatian army were to be temporarily present in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, they would be operating in accord with the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This fact, which underlines the spirit of the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia (signed in Zagreb on 21 July 1992) and its annex (signed in New York on 23 September 1992), is also confirmed by the highest authorities of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The relationship

between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is founded on the principles of mutual recognition and full respect of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the two Member States of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/850
S/25043
4 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 30
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 31 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as the representative of the country that is the current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement adopted by the Committee on Palestine of OIC (see annex).

I should appreciate it if you would kindly have the text of the present letter and and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement adopted by the Committee on Palestine of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 30 December 1992

The Committee on Palestine of the Organization of the Islamic Conference met in New York on 30 December 1992 to consider the grave and dangerous situation that has ensued as a result of the Israeli Government's illegal mass deportation of over four hundred Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, on 17 December 1992. The Committee strongly condemned these deportations, which constitute a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, violate the relevant Security Council resolutions and clearly jeopardize the peace process currently under way.

While welcoming the adoption of Security Council resolution 799 (1992) and appreciating the steps taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in this regard, the Committee on Palestine stressed the need for the prompt and full implementation of the resolution to secure the safe and immediate return of all those deported. The Committee also noted that the extreme suffering and the dire conditions of the deportees necessitate that even more rapid action be taken by the international community to implement resolution 799 in order to bring to an end this tragic situation and to prevent any similar illegal action by the Israeli Government in the future.

The Committee on Palestine decided to remain seized of the matter and to closely observe any developments in this regard, including the impending report of the Secretary-General and the subsequent action of the Security Council in response to that report. The Committee also noted, with appreciation, the actions taken by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Dr. Hamid Algabid, in relation to the issue of deportations of the Palestinian civilians.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25044
4 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward to you the summary of conclusions of the Donors Conference for Mozambique, held in Rome on 15 and 16 December 1992.

I would be grateful if you could have the text circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario SCIALOJA
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

93-00302 3644c (E) 110193

110193

/...

Enclosure

Donors Conference for Mozambique

(Rome, 15-16 December 1992)

Summary of conclusions submitted by the Chairman of the Conference

1. Upon the invitation of the Italian Government (see S/24813) and in pursuance of Protocol VII attached to the general peace agreement for Mozambique, signed in Rome on 4 October 1992 (S/24635), representatives of the United Nations and of the countries and organizations appearing in annex I to the present summary of conclusions met in Rome on 15 and 16 December 1992.

2. The participants reiterated their deep appreciation to the Mozambican parties for effectively promoting peace in their country. They believe that the Rome peace agreement sets an example on the troubled international scene and must therefore meet with the necessary support by the world community.

3. The participants, taking note of relevant decisions of the United Nations as well as of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Mozambique (S/24892 and Corr.1) and of the statement made by his representative, agreed in considering their endeavours in Rome as duly fitting in the general framework of current efforts by the international community to support and sustain the peace agreement for Mozambique.

4. The participants agreed therefore to adhere to the appeal by the Mozambican parties for emergency pledges in areas specified in the above-mentioned Protocol VII: programmes for the reintegration of displaced persons, refugees and demobilized soldiers; and programmes for the setting up of an electoral process.

5. The participants formed two working groups on the reintegration of refugees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers and on the electoral process, the conclusions of which are attached in annexes II and III to the present summary of conclusions.

6. The participants took note of a document prepared in Maputo with the assistance of the representatives of some participants, which has met with the agreement of the Mozambican parties. They also took note of other documents submitted to the Conference.

7. The participants agreed on the usefulness of attaching herewith, in annex IV to the present summary of conclusions, a summary on the subjects of refugees, the reintegration of refugees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers, and the electoral process, which derives from the document referred to in paragraph 6 and which is completed by a document provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on Mozambican refugees.

This summary is meant to help donors to assess the destination of their pledges and to coordinate interventions by offering suggested fields of action.

8. In the view of the participants, it would be useful to convene in due time in Maputo a United Nations meeting, enlarged with the participation of interested donors, to identify progress in the follow-up of emergency programmes destined to sustain the peace process, as defined by Protocol VII to the general peace agreement.

9. The participants agreed in requesting the Chairman of the Conference to convey the present summary of conclusions and its attachments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The list of pledges can be found in annex IV, appendix 2.

10. Participants expressed their gratitude to the Italian Government for convening the Rome Conference and for its generous and important role in promoting the peace process in Mozambique.

Annex I

List of participating countries and organizations

Chairman:

Mr. Carmelo AZZARA, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy

Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

Mr. J. ELIASSON, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs

Government of Mozambique

Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO)

Mediators:

Mr. Mario RAFFAELLI
Mr. A. RICCARDI
Mr. Matteo ZUPPI

Countries:

Australia	Holy See	Russian Federation
Austria	Ireland	Senegal
Belgium	Italy	South Africa
Brazil	Japan	Spain
Canada	Kuwait	Sweden
China	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Denmark	Malawi	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Finland	Netherlands	
France	New Zealand	United States of America
Germany	Norway	Zimbabwe
Greece	Portugal	

Commission of the European Communities

Specialized agencies of the United Nations:

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

World Food Programme (WFP)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Other international organizations:

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

World Bank

Commonwealth Secretariat

Non-governmental organizations:

International Council of Voluntary Agencies

Liaison Committee Non-Governmental Organizations-European Community

Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPAA)

Annex II

Report of the Working Group on Refugees and Reintegration

Recognizing the interrelationship between assistance to returning refugees, demobilized soldiers and displaced persons,

Deciding to merge the two working groups on refugees and reintegration,

Welcoming the pledges of support made at the Rome Conference on Mozambique,

Taking note of the Conference documentation,

the joint Working Group on Refugees and Reintegration concluded that the following principles should guide international assistance to humanitarian efforts.

1. While recognizing the specific needs of each target group, the Conference concluded that international cooperation should address the needs of all vulnerable groups in priority areas, without discrimination.

2. There should therefore be integration of programmes for the demobilized (after they have left the assembly points), returning refugees, displaced persons and locally affected populations.

3. There is a clear need for the closest and widest coordination at the most decentralized level possible, not only to avoid duplication of efforts and to allow for the most flexible and transparent programming and implementation possible, but also to promote the goals of the general peace agreement through local participation.

4. The United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, to be established by the Secretary-General pursuant to the general peace agreement, should serve as the follow-up coordinating mechanism to ensure efficient, transparent and flexible programming and should provide overall coordination of United Nations agencies' operations. In particular, the Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination is expected to report regularly on the use of contributions and to provide updated requirements based on a periodic reassessment of humanitarian needs. The UNOHAC regroups all the main players involved: the Mozambican parties to the peace agreements; the organizations of the United Nations system; other international organizations; the donors; and the community of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (both national and international, the latter numbering well over 150).

5. Consideration could be given to expanding the scope of action of the Reintegration Commission to include, in addition to the demobilized, displaced persons and returnees.

6. It is strongly recommended that a trust fund be established under the umbrella of the United Nations, to which interested donors would contribute. The object of this supplementary fund would be for the execution of field activities in support of reintegration. Donors could contribute to the fund as well as use other funding channels and/or provide in-kind assistance such as food or training.

7. There is great urgency in organizing reintegration assistance, owing to the imminent movement of the demobilized, returning refugees and displaced persons.

8. Demining (to include all activities from mine detection to mine disposal) is a critical element to be addressed from the earliest days.

9. With regard to the demobilized, there is need for a clear delineation of what is to be covered by the peace-keeping operation.

10. The total amount of food aid necessary for all aspects of reintegration should be included in the overall humanitarian budget.

11. Voluntary repatriation is the most desirable solution for refugees and, with 10 per cent of the Mozambican population having refugee status, voluntary repatriation and reintegration are important elements of the national peace process.

12. Countries hosting refugees deserve great appreciation and are called upon to continue to welcome refugees until repatriation is possible.

13. Organized (as opposed to spontaneous) repatriation should not start until minimal basic life-support conditions in Mozambique are ensured, in order to avoid backflows to countries.

14. All interventions should be "people-oriented", i.e., geared to the needs of the beneficiary population in which women and children represent 80 per cent.

Annex III

Report of the Working Group on the Electoral Process

1. The Working Group on the Electoral Process accepted the broad outlines of the budgetary provisions for the organization and conduct of the elections (see annex IV).

2. The Working Group, however, noted that there were no provisions in the budget for funds for the political parties as indicated in section III of paper No. 1. It reiterated that it was very important that equitable funding be provided for this item in order to ensure the success of the electoral process. To this end, the Working Group decided to request the Government of Italy, through the Chairman, to discuss this issue further with the parties concerned in order to work out practical arrangements for implementation.

3. With respect to the budgetary provisions for the electoral process, the Working Group urged the Mozambican parties to expedite action for the establishment of relevant organs and entities, including the Electoral Commission, in order to facilitate the implementation of projects related to the electoral process.

4. The Working Group was informed by the representative of the Secretary-General of the arrangements envisaged by the Secretary-General to verify and monitor the entire electoral process and to provide technical assistance to the Electoral Commission through the United Nations system. The Working Group decided to request the United Nations to be the coordinator of technical assistance for the entire electoral process in Mozambique.

5. In this connection, the Chairman was asked to request the Secretary-General to facilitate the receipt of contributions through the United Nations.

6. It was also agreed to request the United Nations to coordinate a follow-up mechanism to the Donors Conference for Mozambique in cooperation with the donor community and the parties concerned.

7. The Working Group on the Electoral Process stressed the importance of a long-term approach in the electoral field, facilitating capacity-building and dual objectives of the assistance to be provided.

Annex IV

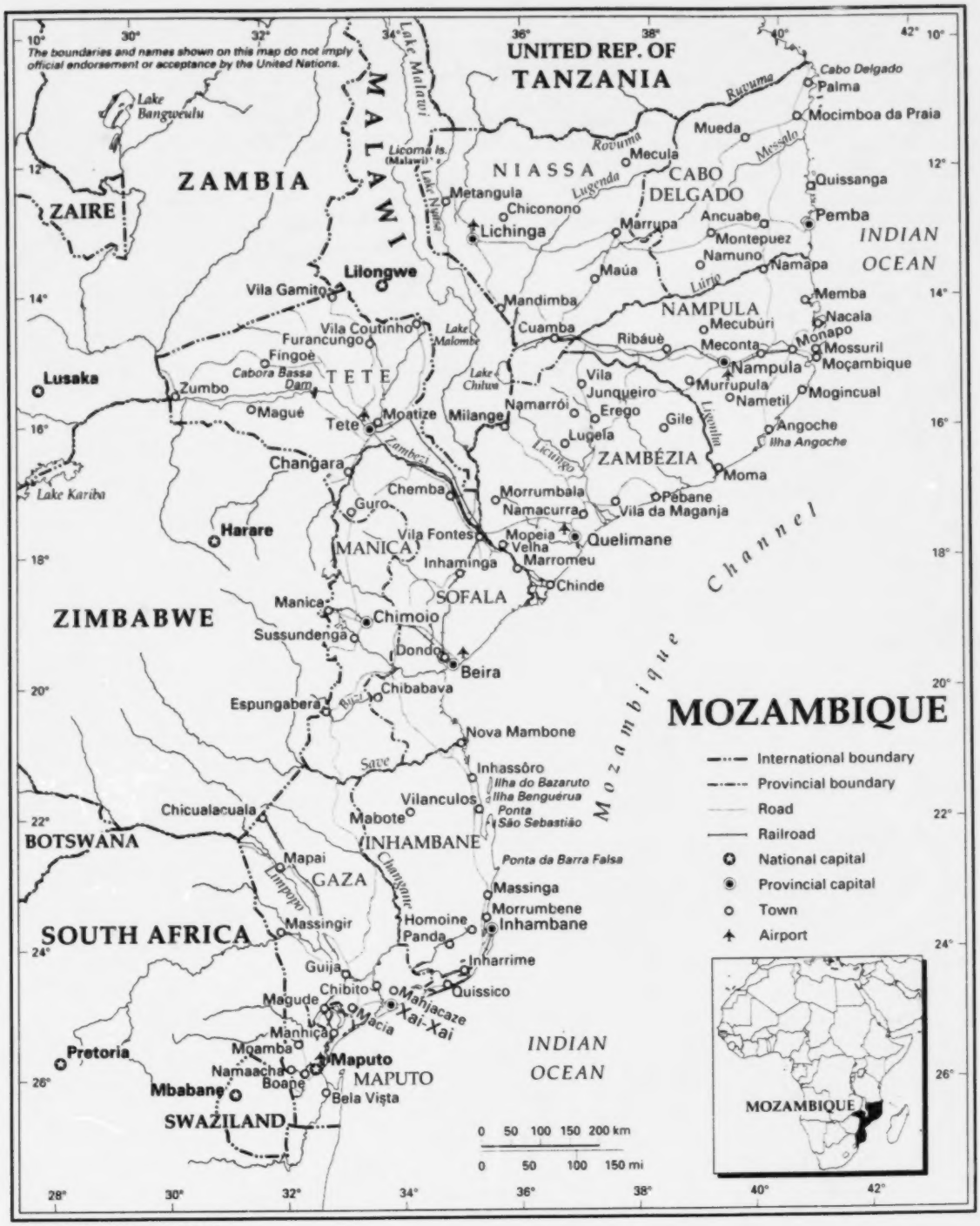
Donors Conference for Mozambique

Summary based on the official document presented by the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO

Rome, 15-16 December 1992

Index

	Page
Map of Mozambique	11
Explanatory note	12
Table A. Implementation of the general peace agreement: financing requirements	13
Paper No. 1. Electoral process	14
Table B. Financing requirements	17
Paper No. 2. Emergency and reintegration programme for displaced persons, returnee population and demobilized soldiers	18
Table C. Financing requirements	23
Paper No. 3. Support to organized refugee repatriation	26
Appendix 1. Reintegration of demobilized personnel into civilian life	30
Table D. Financing requirements	33
Appendix 2. List of pledges	34



MAP NO. 3706 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1992

Explanatory note

The amount of external financing required for 1993 - up to the elections - was based on the official document presented by the Government of Mozambique together with RENAMO.

The figures were confirmed and agreed upon by the donors at the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group, held in Paris, on 8 to 10 December 1992.

The estimated costs are presented in table A and are summarized in the papers attached to the present summary.

The total financing requirements, amounting to $402.9 million do not include emergency and commercial food aid, since it has already been considered at the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group.

Paper No. 1 describes the financing requirements for the electoral process. The estimated cost of $76.9 million includes $10 million for contingencies. Funds for political parties are not included.

Paper No. 2 describes the financing requirements for the emergency and reintegration programme for displaced persons, returnee population and demobilized soldiers. The financing requirements of $265 million includes $70 million as estimated cost for logistics. In paper No. 2 are also described the activities and financing requirements related to the reintegration of demobilized personnel into civilian life (see appendix to the present summary). The estimated cost of $61 million does not include the Government contribution of $22.5 million and costs related to the 49 assembly areas, which are expected to be covered by the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ).

Paper No. 3 describes the support to organized refugee repatriation. A total of 100,000 refugees were considered as beneficiaries of an organized repatriation through May to December 1993. The estimated financing requirements of $10.5 million are included in the above-mentioned costs for logistics.

Additional documentation and related costs for repatriation of refugees in 1993 - spontaneous or partially assisted - could be presented for discussion by UNHCR during the Conference.

Table A

Implementation of the general peace agreement: financing requirements

	Millions of dollars
Electoral process	76.90
Emergency and reintegration programme for displaced persons, returnee population and demobilized soldiers	326.00
Out of which:	
- Reintegration of demobilized personnel 61.00	
- Logistics 59.50	
- Support to organized repatriation* 10.50	
Total	402.90

* Additional documentation and related costs for repatriation of refugees in 1993 - spontaneous or partially assisted - could be presented for discussion by UNHCR during the Conference.

Paper No. 1

Electoral process

Target population: 8 million persons

Estimated cost: $66.9 million

Contingencies: $10.0 million

Note: Funds for political parties are not included.

Electoral process

I. FOREWORD

Protocol III to the general peace agreement (GPA) establishes criteria and procedures for elections as well as supervision and monitoring over execution and final results.

The elections for the President and the National Assembly will take place one year after the GPA has entered into force.

Statistics show that out of a population of 17.1 million in the year 1993, 8 million persons (18-year-old and older) shall be entitled to vote.

II. DOCUMENT COMPONENT

The official document presented by the two parties foresees the establishment of a specific technical unit (not included in the GPA), which will report to the National Elections Commission and will be in charge of administrative, operational, legal, information and civic education services.

It is estimated that the registration procedures of the voters will begin five months after the GPA enforcement, will take four months and will mobilize 7,000 registration/polling personnel. The draft Electoral Law establishes that citizens should vote where they have registered.

A lump sum of $3.9 million is allocated for the elections education campaign. Maximum objectivity for its proper utilization should be guaranteed. Due to the high rate of illiteracy in the country, utilization of media and broadcasting in local idioms should be provided for.

ONUMOZ shall be responsible to verify that all political parties have fair access to State mass media and broadcasting and it shall also evaluate and monitor the use of other public resources for political purpose.

As the country prepares for the first time ever multiparty elections, it is crucial that its electoral authority be adequately supported with technical assistance, training of the personnel involved in the process and materials.

An adequate level of legal advice, logistical planning and support will be as important as the political commitments of the Government and RENAMO to ensure free and fair elections. For this purpose, the estimated financing requirements are $2 million for training and $2.9 million for technical assistance.

Taking into consideration the fact that Mozambique covers an area of 800,000 square kilometres and that its communication has been devastated by more than 15 years of civil war, it is of paramount importance to meet the financing requirements necessary to ensure means of transportation for the

electoral process. The estimated cost is $21.6 million for air transportation and $9.8 million for surface transportation.

The provisional general budget (see table B hereafter) is $66.9 million, plus $10 million for contingencies, which is necessary to avert sudden problems in the most delicate phase of the electoral process and to cover, among other things, the cost of fuel supply, the country importing all its fuel.

III. CRITICAL ASPECTS

Due to the chosen electoral system (proportional system with representatives related to the population density) and bearing in mind that over 60 per cent of Mozambicans are lacking identity cards, a registration exercise must precede the elections.

The GPA states that the National Elections Commission should subsidize and support the political parties for their electoral campaign. This component is not included in the provisional general budget. In this respect, an increase of approximately $2 to 5 million of the estimated allowance for the elections education campaign should be envisaged and managed by the United Nations as part of the electoral process.

Wider seems to be the issue of funds for political parties. Protocol II to the GPA provides for guarantee of access to mass media, public funds and facilities.

Protocol VII to the GPA states that RENAMO, immediately after the GPA signature, should act as a political party, subject to registration in accordance with the Electoral Law. It further states that an adequate share of the funds pledged at the Rome Conference should be reserved for the activities of the political parties. The funds should be considered additional to those foreseen for the electoral campaign and possibly made immediately available.

A special and particular (time-limited) commitment by the donors community should be ensured to support the democratic process in Mozambique, even in the absence of international rules on this matter.

A steering committee, composed of the United Nations, the Mozambican Government, RENAMO, donors' representatives, and later integrated by other parties, could be envisaged. The necessary resources, both in kind and in cash, should be provided.

Counterpart funds should be utilized as much as possible; in this regard, special regulations should be established.

Additional support to political parties should be made available through scholarships, both in third countries as well as in Mozambique, together with short courses and seminars on political parties and related disciplines run by neutral rapporteurs.

Table B

Financing requirements

	Millions of dollars
Running costs of electoral organization	8.10
Electoral material	21.60
Air transportation	12.00
Surface transportation	9.80
Civic education	3.90
Training of electoral personnel	2.00
Equipment	1.30
Constituency identification	0.70
Technical assistance	2.90
Food rations, tents, etc.	4.60
Contingencies	10.00
Total	76.90

Note: The above-mentioned financing requirements do not include funds for political parties.

Paper No. 2

Emergency and reintegration programme for displaced persons, returnee population and demobilized soldiers

Target population: 4,566,100 persons

Out of which:

-	Displaced and affected persons	3 659 100
-	Returnee population	800 000
-	Demobilized soldiers and their families	107 000

Estimated cost: $265 million

Emergency and reintegration programme for displaced persons, returnee population and demobilized soldiers

I. BENEFICIARIES

After the long civil war that Mozambique has been suffering since 1987, it was granted an internationally supported emergency status. After periodical evaluation of the emergency programmes, more adequate strategies to face the situation have been designed.

According to an interministerial committee assisted by United Nations agencies, it is estimated that the actual amount of beneficiaries being supported by ongoing emergency programmes is approximately 4 million people, out of which about 3.7 million people have been affected by drought and civil war. The remaining 300,000 represent the refugee population that is supposed to repatriate by May 1993.

UNHCR data indicate that 500,000 additional Mozambicans could repatriate between May and December 1993, bringing the total amount of returnees to be assisted next year to 800,000.

The GPA has prompted new migratory flows of various ethnic groups back to their areas of origin.

Such migrations are likely to continue throughout next year and could become a major political issue in view of the forthcoming elections. After the GPA, resettlement of a considerable number of returnees and displaced persons may occur.

The present situation, as far as the location of groups and the migratory dynamics are concerned, is shown on the attached maps.

The demobilized soldiers, together with their families, will be reintegrated in the social and productive life of the country.

Therefore, the total target population amounts to approximately 4.6 million persons, out of which 3,693,000 are displaced and affected persons, 800,000 are returnees and 107,000 are demobilized soldiers. Taking into account the families of demobilized soldiers, the target population will increase up to 5 million people. The activities related to the demobilization process are described in appendix 1 to the present summary.

II. ACTIVITIES

The breakdown of programme components, relevant activities and related cost estimates is as follows:

Supply of goods

- Emergency food aid to beneficiaries, totalling up to $55 million is not included in the budget since it has already been considered at the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group. This figure takes into account the existing food stocks and the incoming stocks already financed in response to the drought appeal of May 1992. Future needs will be established in May 1993, since they will depend on the results of the 1992/93 crop season.

- Selected seeds and tools for agriculture to be distributed next summer for their utilization in the next agricultural campaigns (March-September 1993). First assistance packages, including clothes and cooking utensils. Estimated cost: $105 million.

- The estimated cost of logistics is $70 million. It includes private transportation, air-lift, warehousing, spare parts and related technical assistance.

Provision of basic services and infrastructures

- Primary health care and nutrition services for the affected population in the higher density areas. Estimated cost: $15 million.

- Basic education services, including rehabilitation of related infrastructures, supply of books and materials, one year salaries for teachers in the most affected areas. Estimated cost: $2 million.

- Rural water supply schemes (including small district centres) through implementation of hand-pumping wells and rehabilitation of small water schemes. Estimated cost: $4 million.

- Social activities related to children in difficult circumstances and other vulnerable and marginalized groups. Estimated cost: $2 million.

- Urgent rehabilitation of feeder roads and bridges, essential to facilitate internal migration, distribution of food and first assistance goods, registration and polling associated with the election. Estimated cost: $20 million.

- Implementation of social and productive activities in the most affected areas to support the process of reconciliation among the concerned groups. The activities will require close cooperation and involvement of local authorities and concerned communities. Estimated cost: $45 million.

- Support to refugees' organized repatriation for an amount of $10.5 million is also included in the figure for logistics. The related activities are described in annex II.

Institutional support

Technical assistance and operational support should be planned to properly deal with the reintegration process and the direct support to returnees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers and their families, involving local authorities, bilateral donors and United Nations agencies. Estimated cost is up to $2 million.

III. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

In order to build a solid basis for national reconciliation in Mozambique, relief and humanitarian assistance should be an integral part of the rehabilitation and reconstruction process.

Consistent with this approach the Rome Conference should propose the adoption of the following key strategies:

- Relief operations should be carried out in a general framework of mid-term economic and social rehabilitation.

- The reintegration programme should be directed towards the entire community into which displaced persons, returnees and demobilized soldiers will resettle, with an even distribution of benefits among the different social groups.

- Programme development should start at the community level, based on available local and human resources. Local organizations (both formal and spontaneous) should be involved in the definition and implementation of the programme.

- Programme activities should avail themselves of existing institutions and related infrastructures without duplicating them or overlapping responsibilities.

- Priority should be given to provinces and districts with high concentration of returnee, displaced persons and demobilized populations.

To implement the above-mentioned strategy, the following management and coordination mechanisms should be envisaged:

- Local governments at district level, local associations, community representatives (including traditional ones) should be responsible for planning, implementing and evaluating programme activities.

- Technical and financial support to the process should be provided by national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international cooperation through specific agreements with local governments.

- At the provincial level, existing intersectorial structures assisted by the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, NGOs, bilateral and multilateral agencies should be responsible for coordination, supervision and control of the activities undertaken as well as for the implementation of wider or more complex rehabilitation activities.

- At the national level, an interministerial body assisted by the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, with the participation of bilateral and multilateral agencies, should be responsible for global programme coordination and supervision as well as for the strengthening of global and sectorial policies and manpower training.

- Periodical plans of action, of a duration of three to four months should be elaborated at district, provincial and national levels, and follow an agreed standard procedure.

- Programme implementation at different levels should be discussed by the concerned entities in ad hoc seminars to be held at district, provincial and national levels.

- Periodical reports should be prepared by district and province authorities and transmitted through the concerned authorities to the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination.

- At the international level, a special steering committee, composed of the United Nations organizations, the major donors, should examine periodically the programme implementation and provide global programme guidance.

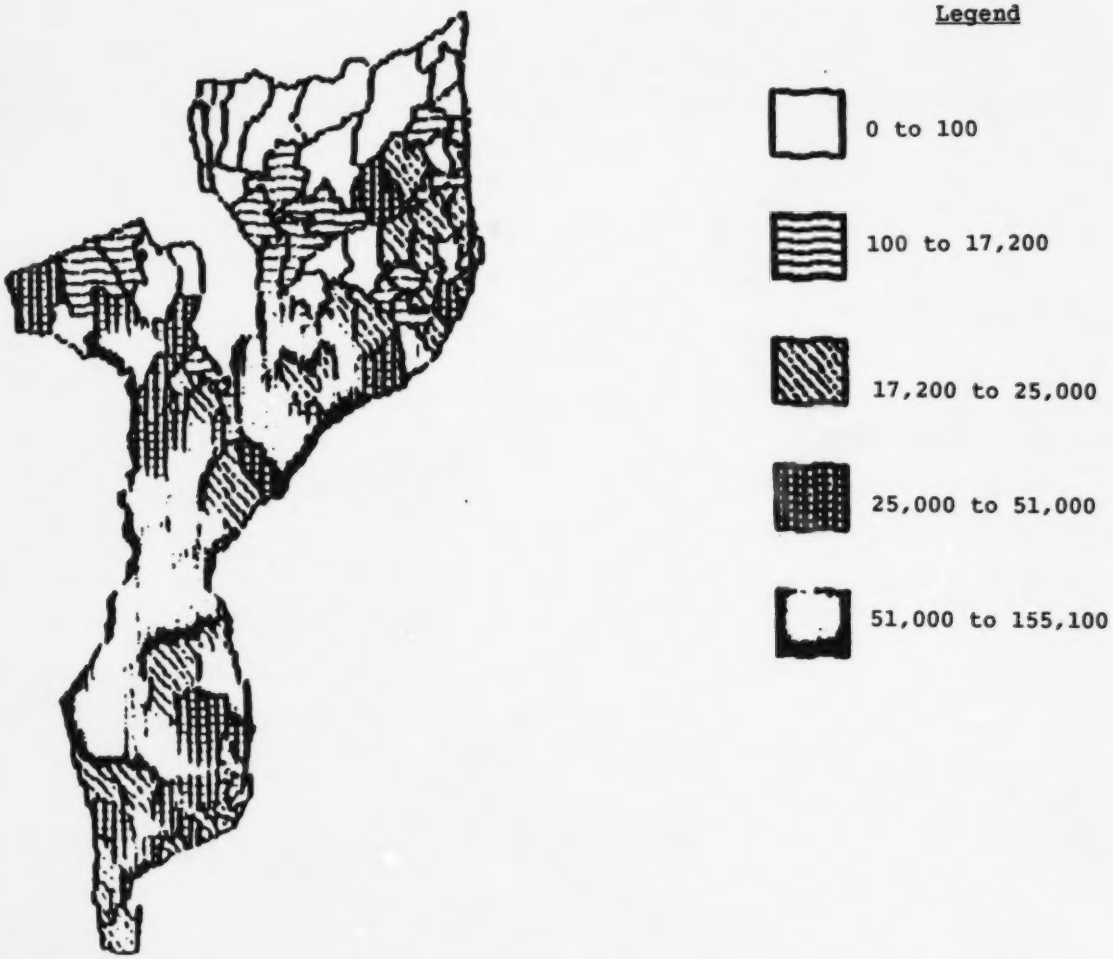
Table C

Financing requirements

	Millions of dollars
Selected seeds and tools and first assistance packages	105.00
Logistics	70.00
Primary health-care and nutrition	15.00
Education	2.00
Water supply	4.00
Vulnerable groups	2.00
Repair of roads and bridges	20.00
Social and productive activities	45.00
Institutional support	2.00
Total	265.00

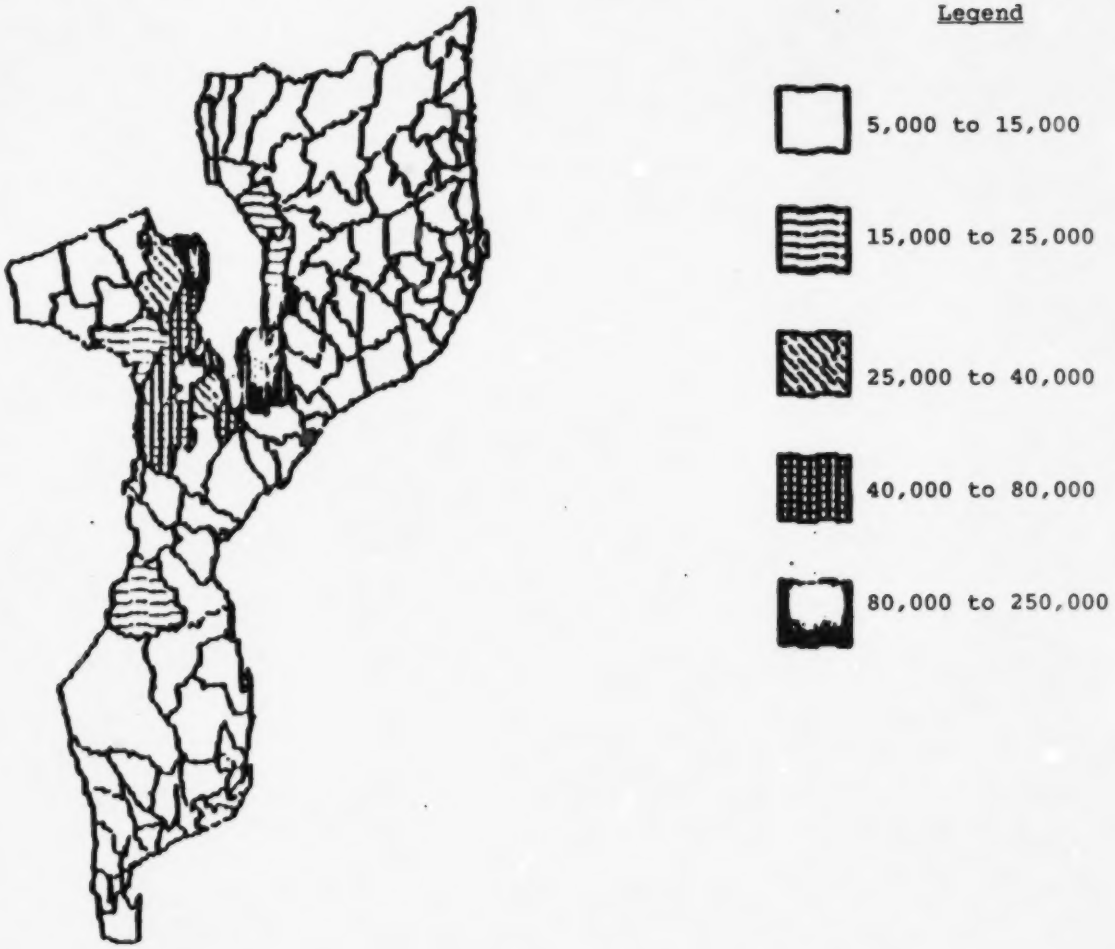
DISPLACED AND AFFECTED PERSONS

September 1992 - Data from the United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations



RETURNEES

December 1992 - Data from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



Paper No. 3

Support to organized refugee repatriation

Beneficiaries: 100,000 refugees who will return through organized repatriation during the period from May to December 1993.

Total cost: $10,500,000

Note: Additional documentation and related costs for the repatriation of refugees in 1993 - spontaneous or partially assisted - could be presented for discussion by UNHCR during the Conference.

Support to organized refugee repatriation

According to United Nations estimates, there are approximately 1.7 million Mozambican refugees. The geographical distribution of the refugees is as follows:

Malawi	1 100 000	
South Africa	250 000	(without refugee status)
Swaziland	25 000	
United Republic of Tanzania	72 000	
Zambia	24 000	
Zimbabwe	230 000	
Other countries	1 000	
Total	1 702 000	

It is estimated that approximately 1,322,000 refugees will repatriate and that their distribution within the different provinces in Mozambique will be as follows:

Cabo Delgado	10 000
Manica (nine districts)	248 000
Niassa (two districts)	40 000
Sofala (three districts)	102 000
Tete (seven districts)	702 000
Zambezia (two districts)	220 000

At the present time it is difficult to foresee how repatriation will take place. It is estimated that a high number of refugees will repatriate spontaneously, without major need for UNHCR assistance.

Approximately 800,000 refugees might return during 1993. Among them about 100,000 could avail themselves of organized repatriation, expected to take place during the period from May to December 1993 (the above-mentioned figures must however be verified after the Rome Conference).

Refugees who remain in the host countries will not be considered in the Rome Conference since they are assisted by ongoing programmes.

I. ACTIVITIES

Activities to be undertaken under the repatriation programme are summarized hereafter.

1. Gathering of information and preparatory activities within host countries

These activities include: providing information to refugees on repatriation strategies and procedures; survey of refugees in host countries

for the preparation of repatriation, including survey on choice of districts in which refugees want to repatriate; planning of transportation and other activities that may facilitate organized repatriation.

2. Documentation

Activities to provide refugees with the proper personal documentation needed for repatriation.

3. Health

All refugees who will repatriate through organized schemes will undergo health controls, which will be recorded in an ad hoc personal booklet. During repatriation, health assistance will be provided to all refugees with special assistance given to vulnerable groups. After arrival to the districts of final destination a strict coordination with local health personnel will be ensured.

4. Distribution of assistance packages

At the time of departure assistance packages will be given to each repatriating family. Packages could include:

- Food rations for a two-month period
- Materials and equipment to build traditional shelters
- Domestic utensils
- Tools and seeds

The composition of the packages will be defined after the survey mentioned in subsection 1 above.

5. Transportation

Road, maritime or railway transportation will be guranteed. Some air transportation can be provided.

6. Legal assistance

Legal assistance and activities to ensure the respect of human rights will be provided in the districts of repatriation.

The estimated cost of the above-mentioned activities, which will be carried out during 1993, is $10.5 million. This amount indicates only the additional cost estimated for refugees organized repatriation necessary to support the peace process in application of the GPA.

The above-mentioned activities should be carried out under the responsibility of UNHCR, which will operate directly or through executing agencies. No transit camps are foreseen. In the case of long journeys, humanized stop-overs will be organized.

II. COORDINATION BETWEEN REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION

The repatriation process, carried out under the responsibility of UNHCR, will be coordinated with the activities carried out by other United Nations agencies, bilateral cooperation and NGOs. All repatriation activities will be thoroughly planned to guarantee that transportation will take place only after the preliminary reintegration activities necessary for the reception of refugees are implemented in the provinces and districts of final destination.

Reintegration activities for repatriated people are indicated in paper No. 2. At the district level, there will be no special services for refugees/repatriated. In order to facilitate the reconciliation process, emergency assistance, food distribution and provision of basic services should be ensured by local authorities, without discrimination, to all categories of beneficiaries: repatriated, displaced, demobilized and resident population.

Appendix 1

Reintegration of demobilized personnel into civilian life

Beneficiaries: 107,000 demobilized

Financial requirements: $61 million

Reintegration of demobilized personnel into civilian life

I. FOREWORD

Protocol IV to the GPA regulates the demobilization of Government armed forces and RENAMO military personnel that will not be integrated in the new national army.

The demobilization process has been divided into two stages:

- Phase I, starting with the concentration of troops in the assembly areas and ending with their transportation to the destination of their choice. It includes the surrender of weapons, the feeding, clothing, health care, transportation and severance payment, in addition to the running costs of the Reintegration Commission, and management expenses for the demobilization of civil components.

- Phase II, starting after the transportation of the demobilized to their chosen destinations, including training and other aspects related to their reintegration into social and economic life.

Military personnel from the Government and RENAMO to be demobilized are approximately 107,000.

The estimated cost of the programme is $83.5 million. This figure includes a contribution of $22.5 million to cover six-month severance indemnities to demobilized personnel. The financing requirements are therefore $61 million.

II. ACTIVITIES

Phase I

The relevant activities and related costs of the programme have been envisaged as follows:

- Food, health care, registration, identification and logistics for the assembly areas. Estimated cost: $10 million.

- Transition to civilian life through distribution of civilian clothes ($1.5 million), transportation to the chosen districts ($24 million), payment of six-month indemnities ($22.5 million), running costs of the Reintegration Commission ($1.5 million), expenses for coordination of civil components ($0.5 million).

Phase II

Reintegration into social and economic life envisages the following activities:

- Short-term technical training courses and scholarships ($11 million).

- Distribution of kits for micro-entrepreneurial activities ($8.7 million).

- Special programmes for disabled soldiers and vulnerable groups ($4 million).

- Participation to agricultural rehabilitation projects (related costs are included in paper No. 2).

Table D

Financing requirements

		Millions of dollars
Running costs for the assembly areas 1/		10.00
Transition to civilian life:		
Transportation	24.00	
Distribution of clothes 1/	1.50	
Management costs of the Reintegration Commission ..	1.50	
Demobilization indemnities 2/	22.50	
		49.50
Technical unit management costs		0.50
Social and economic reintegration:		
Technical and professional training	6.50	
Equipment and distribution of kits	9.00	
Scholarships	4.20	
Disabled soldiers	2.10	
Vulnerable groups	1.70	
		23.50
Total 3/		83.50
Financing requirements		61.00

1/ Costs covered by ONUMOZ.

2/ Costs covered by the Government of Mozambique.

3/ Not including demining costs estimated at $1,500 per linear kilometre.

Appendix 2

List of pledges

(In millions of dollars) 1/

	Non-food aid	Food aid 2/
Australia 3/, 7/	1.13	4.52
Austria 6/	2.00	
Belgium	0.16	
Commonwealth Secretariat	0.20	
Canada 3/		15.66
Denmark	8.00	
European Community	71.09	25.96
Finland	1.56	
France	6.00	1.87
Germany	16.60	
Italy	107.53	6.65
Japan 3/	1.00	
Luxembourg	0.19	
Netherlands	13.59	
Norway 3/	8.00	
Portugal	5.23 4/	
South Africa	3.44 5/	
Spain	3.20	
Sweden	22.00	
Switzerland 3/	12.00	
United Kingdom 3/	4.71 4/	
United States	20.00	25.00
Subtotal	307.63	
ONUMOZ	11.05	
Total	318.68	79.66

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

1/ In the case of pledges expressed in currencies other than dollars, the conversion rate utilized in this list refers to 16 December 1992.

2/ Several donors confirmed in their statements food aid pledges already announced at the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group (Paris, 8-10 December 1992) and have therefore been reported for record purposes, without any pretension of completeness.

3/ Countries which expressed their willingness to increase their commitments and to communicate their pledges as soon as their respective 1993 budget lines are definitively approved.

4/ Portugal and the United Kingdom have announced a further contribution for the formation of the new Mozambican Army of respectively $15 and 3.14 million.

5/ Estimates only.

6/ Through UNICEF.

7/ Already pledged at the meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group.

* * *

In addition, the United Nations system (Secretariat and specialized agencies) have indicated that they will pursue emergency assistance for Mozambique in the framework of pertinent United Nations decisions.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/851
S/25045
4 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 19
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Application of the Czech Republic for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Czech Republic for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 4 January 1993 from the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 January 1993 from the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I have the honour, on behalf of the Czech Republic and in my capacity as Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, to inform you that the Czech Republic herewith applies for membership in the United Nations.

I should accordingly be grateful if you would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at their next meetings.

As stated in a formal declaration attached to this application, the Czech Republic is willing to accept and carry out the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

(Signed) Václav KLAUS

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Czech Republic for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Czech Republic and in my capacity as Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, to declare that the Czech Republic accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Václav KLAUS

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/852
S/25046
4 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 19
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Application of the Slovak Republic for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Slovak Republic for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 1 January 1993 from the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 1 January 1993 from the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I have the honour, on behalf of the Slovak Republic and in my capacity as Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic, to inform you that the Slovak Republic herewith applies for membership in the United Nations.

I should accordingly be grateful if you would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at their next meetings.

As stated in a formal declaration attached to this application, the Slovak republic is willing to accept and carry out the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

(Signed) Vladimír MEČIAR

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Slovak Republic for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Slovak Republic and in my capacity as Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic, to declare that the Slovak Republic accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Vladimír MEČIAR
Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/59
S/25047
4 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 4 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you the New Year Address for 1993 (part of national reunification) of the great leader President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter, together with the New Year Address of President Kim Il Sung (part of national reunification) (see annex), circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

New Year Address of President Kim Il Sung
(part of national reunification)

(Following is the part of a New Year Address for 1993 of the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered at a Joint Meeting of the C.C. of the WPK, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council which was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on December 31,1992.)

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently made strenuous efforts to achieve the reunification of the country on the principle of national independence. For the past 20 years since our Party put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity by embodying the idea of reunification based on national independence, the national reunification movement has been expanded and developed steadily on a nationwide scale. In the course of this the north-south talks progressed to a high stage, with the result that at last an epoch-making advance could be achieved of adopting and effecting the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, and Cooperation and Exchange between the North and the South" and the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula." The South Korean authorities are obstructing the implementation of the North-South Agreement under an unreasonable excuse and attempting to resume the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercise today when the entire nation can look forward to the near future of reunification with hope and expectations.

This is an anti-national act designed to deny the principle of reunification on national independence and achieve their dishonest aim by relying on the foreign forces. The reunification desired by our nation is the reunification to realize national independence, but not the reunification to live shackled to others. If we intended to live subjected to others,we would not have needed to wage the protracted and arduous national-liberation struggle, nor would it be necessary for us to fight against the aggression and interference of foreign forces in the teeth of all sacrifices since our country's liberation. The principle of national independence is the fundamental principle of reunification from which we cannot stand back. Talking about negotiations and reunification while denying this principle is trifling with the nation; this should not be permitted.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will, in the future, too, make persistent efforts to reunify the country on the principle of national independence and by forming a confederation which is based on one nation, one state, two systems and two Governments. If anyone takes a sincere attitude to really settle the question of the

country's reunification on the standpoint of national independence, we will meet him or her, without questioning his or her past, and discuss the question of national reunification open-mindedly and make joint efforts to realize the cause of the country's reunification.

The question of Korea's reunification is a national issue which our nation should solve as the motive force and, at the same time, it is an international one for which the countries concerned should take responsibility and cooperate in every possible way. In order to solve the Korean question, the outcome of the Cold War, the countries concerned must renounce without hesitation their outdated policy of the Cold War period. To cling to the one-sided policy of the Cold War period, while threatening us militarily and putting economic pressure on us, is not an attitude to clear the aftereffect of Cold War: it is running against the trend of the times. When the countries concerned take the stands to solve the Korean question fairly to meet the demand of the times and the principle of international justice, they will be able to fulfil their shares of responsibility and duty in the Korean question: this will also exert favorable influence on improving the relations between our country and these countries.

There are still obstacles and difficulties in the way to our country's reunification. However, our people's cause of reunification which is advancing in accordance with the principle of national independence will unfailingly emerge victorious.

The present international situation is complex, but the independent foreign policy of the Government of our Republic is invariable. In future, too, the Government of our Republic will continue to implement the foreign policy of independence, peace and friendship. However complex the situation is, we will hold fast to independence, be faithful to the revolutionary principle and our international duty and will make every possible effort to make the whole world independent and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and with the peoples of many other countries around the world.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25048
5 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 31 DECEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation during the period from 22 to 28 December 1992, as follows.

22-23 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

- A United States TR-1 aircraft engaged in hostile reconnaissance in the northern region, entering Iraqi airspace at 1425 hours on 23 December 1992 and departing at 1447 hours. It flew at an altitude of 18,000 m.

(b) Southern region: 25 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-9,000 m, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Nisf.

23-24 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Zakho, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 77 sorties, flown by F-4, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Shatrah, Samawah, Ushbayjah, Salman and Jalibah.

24-25 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-800 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties, flown by F-4, F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-9,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Shatrah and Busayyah.

25-26 December 1992

(a) Northern region: No air activity was recorded in the region on this day.

(b) Southern region: 43 sorties, flown by F-4, F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-11,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi and Salman.

26-27 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 3,500-7,000 m, centred on Dohuk, Zakho, Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 46 sorties, flown by F-4, F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Samawah, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih and Amarah.

27-28 December 1992

(a) Northern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,500-10,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 69 sorties, flown by F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-11,000, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Busayyah, Qurnah and Qal'at Salih.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

31 December 1992

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25049
5 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Acting under paragraph 5 of resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of resolution 780 (1992) where the Security Council "calls upon States ... to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and make this information available to the Council," I have the honour to present to you the attached collection of documents,* "Life and death under occupation," received by the Mission from the occupied territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 4 January 1993.

Most of the documents are from the City of Banja Luka, which is under occupation by Serbian and Montenegrin forces and their surrogates in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The authors transmitted these documents at great personal risk so that the world would know about the crimes perpetrated by the occupation forces. Among other things, the documents show that:

1. Serbian and Montenegrin occupation forces commit genocidal crimes against non-Serb civilians, including mass executions and deportations, often with the full awareness of international organizations, including the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (p. 1).

2. Upon public exposure of certain concentration camps, Serbian occupation forces quickly relocated and sometimes killed people held in the camps (pp. 20 and 26).

3. In some instances, Bosnian Serbs helped to hide Bosnian Muslims during raids by the occupation forces (p. 23).

4. The occupation authorities, as early as two years ago, began making lists of persons and property to be "ethnically cleansed" (p. 23).

---

* The documents may be consulted in room S-3520.

5. Bosnian Serbs have advised community leaders of an official plan to "ethnically cleanse" the city of Banja Luka (p. 31).

6. To bypass the economic embargo, the occupation authorities sent tanker trucks, bearing the seal of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to bring in oil from Greece (p. 47).

May I ask for your kind assistance in having these reports made available to the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992), and in having this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative